New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.—NO. 1596. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Seward's Speech on the Kansas Amendment to the Army Bill—The Fillmore Americans and the Elections—The New-York Post-Office.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

MR. SEWARD'S speech yesterday, during the debate on the Kansas amendment to the Army bill, is universally admitted to be his most brilliant public effort. It will be published in a day or two.

The Fillmore Americans are greatly disheartened by the Southern elections. Even EDWARD JOHNSON now admits that FILLMORE has no prospect of carrying a single Southern State.

Postmaster TOWLES has returned to New-York, having classified the negotiations for the purchase of a New-York Post-Office site. In no event will an appropriation be made for the Brick Church purchase.

S.

Treaty With the Creek Nation.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

A treaty was signed yesterday by the head men of the Creek Nation and the Secretary of the Interior, by which the former are to receive for their Alabama land claims, etc., a million of dollars. Two hundred thousand of this is to be applied to agricultural purposes, and the balance per capita. The delegation leaves to-morrow for the West.

Army Appropriations—Speeches in the House.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856.

The day has been a highly interesting one in the House. The subject was the Army Appropriation bill, and the recommendation, by the Committee on Finance, to strike out the Kansas proviso, forbidding the use of the army in compelling the execution of the bogus laws of Kansas. Mr. BURNETT, in opening the discussion, announced that the adoption of this amendment by the House, must an attempt to obtain the Senate into concurrence upon the passing of appropriations required to carry on the Government. This was a very important proposition to Mr. BURNETT'S constituents, involving a question of revolution; and, therefore, the Committee had concluded to make a clear issue and precede no other amendment.

The answer to all this is very simple and was presented in such variety of form and sustained by SHERMAN, EDMUNDS, FREDERICK, WADE, CUSHMAN, WILSON and others, that no effort of sophistry can escape it. It is simply this: The House is the popular branch of Congress. It is called upon to vote appropriations for the support of the army, and it does so. It does not refuse to vote the needed supplies, but it has the right and the duty to impose conditions upon these appropriations, and it does impose such conditions on every appropriation bill which is ever passed. It is admitted by every honest man, of all parties, that many of the laws of Kansas are infamous. Still others, not of the Republican Party too, confess in view of the overwhelming statement of facts contained in the Kansas Investigating Committee's Report, that the late Legislative Assembly of Kansas was a fraud, and, therefore, that all its legislation is void. But there is reason to believe that the President will insist upon the execution of these laws, wicked and oppressive as they are. He has already used the Army of the United States for that purpose; and now, in vetoing further appropriations for that Army, the House deems it proper to make the conditions that the money shall not be used for this unjust purpose. There is have no refusal to vote supplies, but merely a prohibition of their use for a specific purpose. Even if the prohibition should result in the defeat of the bill, that would not stop the wheels of the Government, unless it be conceded that this Republic cannot live four months without a personally paid army. But the House having passed its Appropriation bill with this proviso, which it clearly has the constitutional right to make, the bill is sent to the Senate. The latter body rejects the amendment, and the bill fails. I submit that it is the Senate which "stops the wheels of Government," when it fails to "accord" the other branch of Congress into its view of the propriety of the amendment under discussion. By what possible process of reason can the Senate hope to shift that responsibility upon the popular branch of Congress? Besides, let it be remembered that the House decided upon the necessity for this amendment, after sending a Committee to Kansas and making a thorough investigation of all the facts, while the Senate acts without any such investigation on its own behalf. The chances now seem to be that the bill will fail. If so, the friends of Freedom need not fear to carry the issue before the people, who will never consent that the popular branch of Congress ought to yield its well settled convictions upon such a subject as this, to the dictates of the Senate.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MR. BALL, of Ohio, made a five minutes' speech in the House, to-day, in exposition of the extravagance and waste which have marked the expenditures in the construction of the new wings of the Capitol, under its present military superintendence. Among other items which he noticed, was an estimate originally made under civil superintendence, for the pair of principal doors to the new extension. That estimate was something like five hundred dollars. Whereas the actual appointment under military superintendence is stated to be something like forty-five thousand dollars! The House, in Committee of the Whole, promptly agreed to the amendment restoring the work on the Capitol extension to civil superintendence, which will undoubtedly pass. Perhaps Congress will deem this condition to the appropriation of money also unjust and revolutionary. Certainly it will not, if it has the basis of right and justice to rest upon. [Applause.] Mr. BALL made the case of the Kansas bill.

MR. CAMPBELL, of New-York, in the House this evening, said that the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, of N. Y., who presented the views of himself upon the more recent measures of Democracy in support of Slavery propagandism, preferred to gather readily, but carefully, all the facts of the last four years' history on this subject, and so presenting a startling picture of the objects and purposes of the Slave Power, and the reactionary and dangerous means by which it is pursued to accomplish those purposes. Such a [illegible] upon the country, and [illegible] the people, who will never consent to [illegible] to slave how all these have been flagitiously violated. Within two months after PIERCE'S first annual message to Congress, in which he reiterated his pledges of peace and harmony from agitation, the Douglas bill repealing the Missouri Compromise was introduced, without a single petition for it, and against the remonstrance of large numbers of the most influential people of the country. This deception followed by this Kansas bill was exposed by the speaker, and the wrongs perpetrated in the invasion of Kansas by the Border Ruffians, to prevent the exercise of popular sovereignty in behalf of Freedom, the frauds at the elections, the murder of DOW, BARBER, BROWN, and other Free-State men, and the destruction of their dwellings, printing-offices and hotels—all these enormities he presented as the legitimate fruits of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, a movement looking solely to the extension of Slavery to the Territory of Kansas—a movement which has so inflamed all the elements of bitterness and sectionalism, and unnecessarily brought the country to the very verge of civil war.

Mr. S. proceeded next to show that down to the close session of Congress during Gen. TAYLOR'S administration, when TOOMBS and BURNAMS of Georgia, and a number of other Representatives from the South, rebuked the election of WINTHROP as speaker, most of the Southern Statesmen and orators united in approving of the power of Congress over the subject of Slavery in the Territories; but from that period some "higher law" became their guide, and they now assert the doctrine that Slavery is older than the Constitution, it is not subject to it, or is protected by its provisions. The power of Congress over the subject Mr. S. sustained by abundant quotations from the acts of Congress of 1798, 1804 and 1820, and others, the opinions of JEFFERSON, WEBSTER, CLAY, BENTON, FILLMORE, GREENE C. BRONSON and the Supreme Court of the United States in several cases. In answer to the cry of agitation raised by the Slave States against the Northern States we now seek to exercise our Constitutional right to prevent the extension of Slavery into new Territory. Mr. SEAR presented a table showing that of all the territory acquired by the United States on this side the continent, as a cost of $60,000,000, only some 326,000 square miles were Slave Territory. It was then stated that the Slave States have an area of 850,000 square miles, while the Free States, exclusive of California, have only 354,000 square miles, notwithstanding the large preponderance of population in the Free States over that in the Slave States.

After further recitals of the sectional and aggressive acts of the South, in behalf of Slavery, and the outrages in Kansas, and of the unconstitutional character of the acts of the Kansas Legislature, Mr. S. fixed upon the Administration and the Democratic Party the responsibility for these acts. Their laws were enforced, and the Union indorsed by the officers of the United States, acting under the instructions from the President and the Secretaries of State and of War. They were indorsed by the President when from the steps of the White House he addressed a Kansas Ratification meeting, and declared his purpose to enforce the Kansas laws,—by DOUGLAS, in his speech on the same occasion, committing the Democratic Party to that policy,—by the Democratic Convention, at Cincinnati, in its platform resolutions, and by Mr. BUCHANAN, in his speech of the 9th of June, transforming himself into the platform, and thus sinking his own identity.

The arrogance and sectional influence of Slavery were next depicted. As an example, the speaker cited a letter from a Southern member of the House, by Parson WATKINS, in which he claimed that the reason why the South had maintained an large a share of the Governmental power "does not lie in the institution of Slavery—that is too debasing that institution, and is to be found in the administrative faculty belonging to the early settlers of the South—the Cavaliers and the Huguenots"—and then asks "what great sentiment, what great governmental principle originated at the North?" The answer to this query given by Mr. S. was, that the sentiment and governmental principle of the North is *Freedom* and *Progress*, illustrating by its history, and its prosperity in connection with the prosperity of the Slave States. The assertion of Slavery has illustrated by reference to the assaults of Rome upon Germany, Hannibal's invasion of Spain, the campaigns by Rogers and Kane upon Senator Sumner, the votes in the House upon the Speakership, on the Kansas investigation, on the Herbert, Bayly and Hall cases, on the proposition to restore the Missouri Compromise, on the admission of Arkansas and of Wisconsin, and the South's stone governing the course of the convention of the Democratic Party. Some outside of Congress, in opposing the Republican Party, have alleged, as a reason for their opposition, that the Republicans are "fighting the battles of the niggers." Mr. S. replied to this charge, and the speech closed with a brief but forcible appeal to the people to rebuke the aggressions of Slavery, and to vindicate the principles of Freedom.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

LAND TO MISSISSIPPI.

The Senate passed the House bill granting a million and a half acres of land to Mississippi for railroad purposes.

PRIVATE BILLS, &c.

The Senate passed several private bills, and then after discussing it nearly five hours, adopted it, the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs that no further legislation was necessary to enable R. W. THOMPSON to receive $48,000 for services rendered the Menomonee Indians.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. WELLER moved the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill, but there being no quorum present the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

MILEAGE AND PAY TO GOV. REMSEN.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, reported a resolution to pay Gov. REMSEN mileage and per diem to the time that his claim to a seat as Delegate from Kansas was decided. Adopted by 2 majority.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then considered the bill making appropriations for light-houses, coast surveys, custom houses, marine hospitals, &c.

An amendment appropriating $600,000 for the continuation of the Washington Aqueduct was lost by 90 majority.

The proceedings were dull, and without disposing of the bill, the House adjourned.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The following Counties give the following Republican majorities:

Scott County, 309; Henry, 670; Dennisons, 90; Lesley, 300; Jefferson, 500; Van Buren, 600; Worthington, 500; Jackson, 100; Muscatine, 900; Linn, 500; Buchanan, 200; Delaware, 120; Clayton, 600; Iowa, 200; Fayette, 100; Blackhawk, 250; Johnson, 200; Cedar, one town, 120. Total Republican majorities received, 6,900.

Dubuque gives 500, and Lee 500 Democratic majorities.

TIMOTHY DAVIS and SAMUEL J. CURTIS, Republicans, are elected to Congress.

The State is claimed by the Republicans by 6,000 majority.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

A dispatch has been received here from Burlington, Iowa, stating that the Republicans have carried everything—the State ticket, Congress, and the Legislature.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Friday, Aug. 8.

Wake, Johnston, Orange, Alamance, Guilford, Rowan and Davidson Counties have been heard from with large Democratic gains in all, save at Guilford, where Grimes gains 400. In these counties the Democrats gain five members of the Legislature. Gen. C. CARUTHERS is elected to the Senate in Orange County, which is a Democratic gain.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Aug. 8.

New-Hanover County—The majority for BADGER, a large Democratic gain; Columbus County gives 218 majority for BADGER, a large Democratic gain; Brunswick has gone Americans by 50 majority, which is a gain for COLUMBUS.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

Hyde County gives two Democratic Representatives and probably an American Senator.

In Northampton County, two Democratic Representatives and a Democratic Senator are elected.

Wayne County gives Brown (D.) for Senate, a Democratic gain.

The Senate generally stays what States voted for.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Friday, Aug. 8.

The returns are meagre. They indicate the election of BADGER, so far the Americans gain three members of the Legislature.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 7.

Thirty-six Counties heard from, mostly complete, give the Americans a majority of 2,673, which is a Democratic gain on the vote for Governor in 1855 of 5,457.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The following Counties in Kentucky give Americans majorities:

Woodford County, 211; Lincoln, 209; Boyle, 309; Garrard, 235; Clarke, 268. Spencer, Davies, Larue, Hardin and Breckinridge Counties, also give small American majorities. Scott County gives 400 Democratic majority, and Trumbull has gone Democratic by a small majority.

The following majorities, compared with the vote of 1855, when MOREHEAD (Am.) was elected Governor by 6,000 majority, will give a pretty good indication of the present political status:

	1855.		1856.	
	K. A.		K. A.	
.....	400	—	305	—
.....	300	—	245	—
.....	300	—	199	—
.....	300	—	194	—
.....	—	300	—	150
.....	2,100	—	2,106	—
.....	181	—	368	—
.....	—	1,100	—	1,000
.....	274	—	624	—
.....	—	150	697	—
.....	—	125	—	—
.....	—	112	—	—
.....	—	60	199	—
.....	—	350	[New County]	
.....	200	—	400	—
.....	70	—	284	—
.....	600	600	—	—
.....	870	—	850	—
	5,250	2,577	5,455	1,150

Calloway County gives Kinkead over Polk 300 majority.

ATKINSON, Americans, for Congress, beats RICHMOND, Democrat, about 500 in the county.

Scott County gives 1300 majority for Breckinridge.

Lincoln County gives Peck 300 majority; and RANDOLPH SPENCER, for Congress, about the same.

Arkansas.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 7.

A dispatch, from Memphis, states, that in Crittenden County, Arkansas, the whole American ticket is elected, and that the State has gone by a large majority for YELL, the American candidate for Governor.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Aug. 7.

The Democratic State Convention met yesterday, and nominated ALPHEUS FELCH, formerly U. S. Senator, for Governor, and H. H. LEDYARD for Lieutenant-Governor. Presidential Electors and the other State officers were also nominated. The Convention adopted Anti-Maine-law resolutions.

The Ohio River.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Aug. 8.

There is twenty inches of water in the channel of the Ohio River, and it is falling.

YELLOW FEVER AT QUARANTINE.

Consternation Among the People of Staten Island—Several Steps Taken—A Vigilance Committee Appointed.

There are now lying in Quarantine some 120 sail of vessels, most of which are from ports where the yellow fever existed at the time of their sailing, or usually does at this season of the year.

All persons engaged in these vessels are obliged to land at the Health Officer's wharf, and from thence they pass out of the gates into the villages or come up to the City, as they may wish.

In consequence of this loose arrangement, a number of fatal cases of yellow fever have occurred outside the walls, and still continue to occur; and, in consequence of this state of affairs, the inhabitants of Tompkinsville (Quarantine) have held a meeting, and formed a Vigilance Committee, whose duty it shall be to prevent all persons from passing out of the gates into the village, and obliging all those employed inside to remain inside or out.

They are resolved that, if necessary, they will barricade the gates or use such other means to carry on their object, as shall be deemed proper, in justice to themselves, their families, and the inhabitants generally.

We do not believe any harsh measures will be necessary, for, knowing the Health officer, Dr. TOMPKINS, as we do, we are satisfied that some arrangement can be entered into, whereby the strict regulations of Quarantine can be carried into effect, and at the same time the inhabitants of the village be protected.

The gate-keeper died and was buried at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. His wife died last week.

The Board of Health.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, at the City Hall, Aldermen BARNES in the Chair.

The minutes having been read, on motion the doors were ordered to be thrown open, in order that the meeting might be accessible to the public.

Alderman ELY, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the matter of devising means to raise money to clean the streets, reported the result of their investigations.

They report as follows:

That Mr. BIBBY, the Street Commissioner, informed the Committee that, in his estimate for cleaning, he was in error in deficiency of 1856, in the sum of some $28,000, which had been paid to the contractors, unbeknown to him; and from his appropriation, in all, has been paid for deficiency of previous year some $24,000, and, in addition, the sum paid to Mr. Reid, of $2,500, making over $26,000 paid from his appropriation for 1856, without his requisition. Up to July 25, $227,000 of it have been drawn from the appropriation for the current year, leaving $1,000 40.

Expenses of the Department, to Aug. 1, estimated $13,500, showing an actual deficiency of over $10,000 at this time.

The Comptroller informs the Committee that he knows of no way the City Treasury can by law be drawn upon for any sum for cleaning the streets, the sum appropriated having been exhausted. If the Board of Health should authorize or direct the expenditure of money for cleaning streets he would not pay or draw a warrant. If the Common Council should appropriate any money for the purpose, to the Department of Streets and Lamps to be used in street-cleaning, he would not pay a dollar. Nor can he recommend, nor does he know of any way that money can be raised or expended for the purpose of street-cleaning.

The report being received, the Committee was discharged.

Considerable discussion ensued on the subject, in which Aldermen TURNER, ELY, FARRAND and BARNES took part. Councilman TAFFE then offered a resolution to the following effect: "That the Corporation Counsel be and is duly requested to give his opinion to the Board of Health as to how the Board can legally raise and appropriate the necessary amount of money to be expended in cleaning the streets, and devising other means connected with the maintenance of the public health."

This resolution was laid on the table.

The Committee on Nuisances, to whom was referred complaints as to the unhealthy condition of the City, which have been already and fully detailed, presented their report recommending that these matters be referred to the City Inspector with full power to abate such nuisances.

The City Inspector stated that he had obtained legal opinion as to the validity of his power, and that he should give increase to the nuisances [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, August 6, 1853

Library of Congress

WANTED.
SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man, who has a knowledge of the Grocery business, and can give the best of reference. Address A. B. C., Herald Office.
MISCELLANEOUS.
TO CHEESE MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, a situation by a young man, who has had considerable experience in the manufacture of cheese, and can give the best of reference. Address A. B. C., Herald Office.
TO CHEESE MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, a situation by a young man, who has had considerable experience in the manufacture of cheese, and can give the best of reference. Address A. B. C., Herald Office.
GOVERNESS WANTED—A young lady, thoroughly competent to teach the English branches, French, Music, and Drawing, and who can give the best of references, is wanted in a family residing in the country, about 30 miles from this city. Address, with name, &c., Governess, Herald Office.
GOVERNESS WANTED—A young lady, thoroughly competent to teach the English branches, French, Music, and Drawing, and who can give the best of references, is wanted in a family residing in the country, about 30 miles from this city. Address, with name, &c., Governess, Herald Office.
A SALESWOMAN WANTED—A woman who has had experience in the Millinery business, and can give the best of reference, will find a permanent situation by applying at No. 70 Canal st.
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A COLORED BARBER—A steady, sober man, who can come well recommended, can hear of a permanent situation by calling at No. 6 Bleecker st.
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BOY WANTED—A smart, active boy, about 16 years of age, will find a permanent situation by applying at No. 70 Canal st.
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A BOY WANTED—In the Fancy Goods business. Apply at No. 70 Canal st.
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TAILORS WANTED—Two first rate Coat Makers can find steady employment by applying at No. 70 Canal st.
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CLOAK MAKERS WANTED—Two first rate Cloak Makers can find steady employment by applying at No. 70 Canal st.
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DRESS MAKERS WANTED—Two first rate Dress Makers can find steady employment by applying at No. 70 Canal st.
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WAITER—A first rate Waiter can find steady employment by applying at No. 70 Canal st.
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WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a first rate Waiter, at the Carlton House, No. 5 Chatham st.
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BOARDING.
BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and wife, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, in a pleasant part of the city, between Bleecker and Houston sts. Address, stating terms, A. B. C., Herald Office.
BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and wife, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, in a pleasant part of the city, between Bleecker and Houston sts. Address, stating terms, A. B. C., Herald Office.
A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can find a pleasant room and board in a private family, at No. 70 Canal st.
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TWO GENTLEMEN can find pleasant rooms and board in a private family, at No. 70 Canal st.
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CHOICE ROOMS, with board, can be had at No. 70 Canal st.
CHOICE ROOMS, with board, can be had at No. 70 Canal st.
DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, can be had at No. 70 Canal st.
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WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, a room and board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, and where there is a piano. Address, stating terms, A. B. C., Herald Office.
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ROOMS OR BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN—In a private family, where there are no other boarders, and where there is a piano. Address, stating terms, A. B. C., Herald Office.
ROOMS OR BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN—In a private family, where there are no other boarders, and where there is a piano. Address, stating terms, A. B. C., Herald Office.
FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—At 70 Canal st.
FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—At 70 Canal st.
HOTELS.
LAKE PROPRIETOR—Wanted, a man to take charge of a Hotel at the Lake. Apply at No. 70 Canal st.
LAKE PROPRIETOR—Wanted, a man to take charge of a Hotel at the Lake. Apply at No. 70 Canal st.
BUSINESS CHANCES.
$30,000 FOR STORE—Wanted, some one to purchase a Store, with a stock of Dry Goods, in a thriving village, about 30 miles from this city. Address, with name, &c., Store, Herald Office.
$30,000 FOR STORE—Wanted, some one to purchase a Store, with a stock of Dry Goods, in a thriving village, about 30 miles from this city. Address, with name, &c., Store, Herald Office.
BUSINESS FOR SALE—A GRANGE DAIRY FARM, containing 100 acres, with a large stock of cows, horses, &c., and all the necessary implements for carrying on the business, will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, No. 6 Grange Place, Greenwich Village.
BUSINESS FOR SALE—A GRANGE DAIRY FARM, containing 100 acres, with a large stock of cows, horses, &c., and all the necessary implements for carrying on the business, will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, No. 6 Grange Place, Greenwich Village.
A CHANCE FOR MECHANICS AND FARMERS—For sale, a Saw Mill, with all the machinery complete, and a good run of custom work. Also, a Grist Mill, with two run of stones, and a Cider Mill, with a large press, all in good order. Also, a Blacksmith Shop, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Wagon Shop, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Carpenter Shop, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Cooper Shop, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Shingle Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Lath Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Planing Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Turning Lathe, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Boring Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Mortising Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Tenoning Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Dovetailing Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Grooving Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Rabbeting Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Moulding Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Sanding Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Polishing Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Varnishing Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Painting Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Gilding Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Lettering Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Numbering Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Dating Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Stamping Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Cutting Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Punching Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Riveting Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Soldering Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Brazing Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Welding Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Forging Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Hammering Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Rolling Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Drawing Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Stamping Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Cutting Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Punching Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Riveting Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Soldering Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Brazing Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Welding Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Forging Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Hammering Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Rolling Machine, with a good run of custom work. Also, a Drawing Machine, with a good run of custom work.
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TO RESPONSIBLE GARDENERS—Wanted, a situation by a young man, who has had considerable experience in the management of a garden, and can give the best of reference. Address A. B. C., Herald Office.
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New-York Daily Tribune, Saturday, August 5, 1865

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